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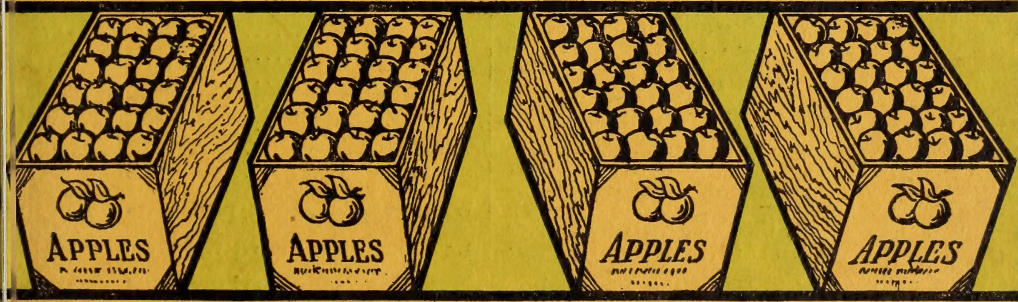
The Trees That Grow The Fruit That Sells



Harrison's
J. C. HARRISON & SONS, PROPS.
NURSERIES
BERLIN, MD.

Terms

Cash must accompany the order, unless it is otherwise agreed.

No charges will be made for packing, at the prices quoted here. We pack as lightly as possible. Special low rates are granted on trees by all express companies.

We guarantee that every plant and tree we sell will be true to name. We are ready, on proper proof, to replace, free of charge, anything we send out that proves untrue to label; but it is understood that we are not to be held for a greater sum than was paid for the plants.

Claims for deductions on account of errors, etc., should be made within five days after the trees or plants reach you.

Heavy shipments are usually sent by freight.

Price Schedule

The prices given in this booklet and in our main catalogue for 10, 100 and 1,000 trees or plants, apply as follows:

5 to 50 trees at the 10 rate
50 to 300 trees at the 100 rate
300 to 1,000 trees at the 1,000 rate

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"HOW TO GROW AND MARKET FRUIT" ..... 3d cover page
"THE HOW AND WHY OF SHADE TREES AND EVERGREENS" .. 3d cover page

Our test Peach orchard, mentioned in introduction. Notice tags on which the records are kept.

To Save Your Time and Our Money

A York Imperial or a Baldwin Apple is the same this year as it was last year and the year before. A true description written then will be equally truthful now. For this reason we are not getting out a complete new catalogue this spring, but are sending you this booklet, which gives up-to-date prices and a few ideas which are important now.

We wish you would read what we say in the rest of this introduction and in the matter at the head of each fruit chapter. It is not just general talk put in to sell trees. It is timely information which we want our friends to profit by. The business of this nursery is not founded on making a sale of trees to a person and then never dealing with him again. We aim to get acquainted with every one of our customers, and year by year follow their progress and prosperity, sharing with them at all times all the information that we may gather.

This book lists fruit trees and plants, evergreens and privet. If you want complete descriptions of any varieties not described here, refer to our general catalogue. Should you not have a copy, drop us a postal and we will send one gladly. Our complete lines of shade trees, evergreens, shrubs and vines is described best in our book called "The How and Why of Shade Trees and Evergreens," mentioned on the inside of the back cover.

News of Harrison's Nurseries and Orchards

A great deal of building and buying and general improving has been going on at our place during the past year. We put up a complete new packing-shed that covers over an acre of ground and has a frontage of several hundred feet on our railroad sidetrack. A hundred men can work together at packing and loading trees without getting in one another's way. We have hired better men for the positions in the fields, in the packing and storing buildings, and in the office.

Our constant effort is to grow trees possessing greater and greater vitality and better physical form, to handle them so they lose nothing of their quality, and to get them off to you in the shortest possible time after your order comes in, with no confusion or trouble of any kind. If you will come here and spend a few days watching our men work, you will know what a really great business this is, and you will be able to appreciate the quality of Harrison trees after you have seen the care with which they are grown and handled.

Part of the Tonoloway Orchard, Hancock, Md. Trees eight years old; 50,000 Apple trees and 5,000 Peach trees, all from Harrison's Nurseries.

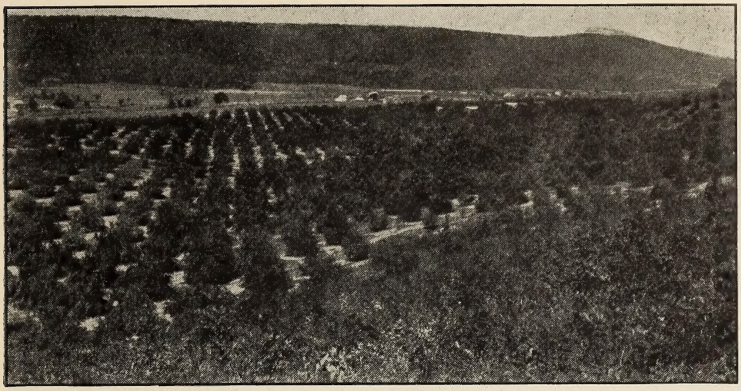
Harrison's Trees are Budded from Bearing Orchards

It was many years ago that we started our famous test orchard of Peach trees. In it now there are over a hundred varieties of Peaches, six or more trees of each sort, each tree tagged; and on this tag, together with what is transferred each year to our record books, we have the facts of what each and every tree has done since it was planted. From the best trees we cut budding wood and propagate trees for orchards of our own, and from these orchards we cut buds for use on our millions of Peach tree seedlings.

With Apples the proposition is a little different, because it takes longer for the trees to come into bearing and make records or show what characteristics they do possess. But we watch all the trees growing in our own and other orchards, and get budding wood from the best bearing trees we can find. This policy is followed just as far as possible in propagating every variety of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, and other fruit that we list in this booklet. Through enforcing this policy and **selling only trees that we grow,** we are enabled to know just exactly what our trees are at all times, and to back up the claims we make for their superiority.

Some propagators use the wood pruned from nursery stock to get their supply of buds. Others cut buds from bearing orchards, but make no selection of the trees which bear the most fruit. It has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated that when young trees are propagated by buds or grafts, they have the same bearing characteristics as the tree from which the budding or grafting wood was cut. If this tree is a regular bearer of heavy crops of fine fruit, the young trees in all probability will be the same. If this tree is a shy bearer, or produces inferior fruit, the young trees have very little chance of ever becoming profitable orchard units. You can notice it in your own orchard and neighborhood—one Baldwin or York Imperial tree will bear twice as many apples as another standing alongside it, and better Apples, too. This condition applies as well to Peaches and Pears and other fruits.

When, therefore, we say that our trees are budded from bearing orchards, it means that they have come directly from trees in a successful orchard, and that they should possess superior bearing habits throughout their life. Under no circumstances will we ship you on a regular order any trees that have not been grown by ourselves. When you order Harrison's trees, henceforth, know that you are getting stock that has been propagated in our own nurseries, from buds cut from selected bearing trees, on well-grown seedlings, and cared for while growing in the best manner in our nurseries.



Orchard of D. Gold Miller, Geraldstown, W. Va. Largely Harrison's trees. 136 acres, yields $10,000 net income every year.

Make Your Orchard Pay from the Start

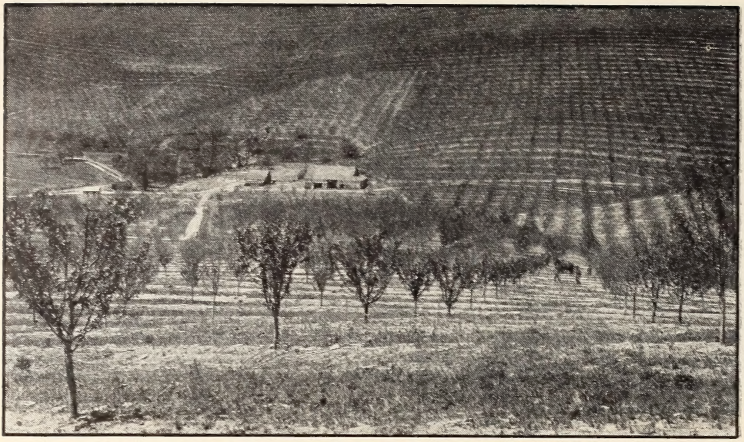
When you invest the $50 to $100 an acre that it takes to plant an orchard and care for it five years, you want to make the venture, or the business, pay as much as possible and as quickly as possible. It is a plain business proposition. You do not want to wait ten years before you get any money back. It's all right to experiment if you have money, but those who do not have it should put off their experimenting until they have made money by caring for standard trees in the proper manner.

Because of this, we say plant two or three of the best-paying varieties, and then grow crops between the rows. We advise every planter of an Apple orchard to put Peach trees between the Apple trees as fillers for the first eight to ten years, if you want to grow Peaches, and the land is suited to Peaches. If the land is not adapted for Peaches plant Apple fillers, and grow beans, peas, tomatoes, **early** potatoes or other vegetables between the rows of trees for two or three years. If you plant a Peach orchard, set Apple trees 30 to 50 feet apart among your Peach trees. Then, when your Peach trees are done for, as they will be in twelve to fifteen years, you will have an Apple orchard left, and you can plant a new Peach orchard on fresh ground. The use of fillers and intercrops will make your orchard pay from the very beginning. Early bearing of fruit trees depends somewhat on treatment, but to a larger extent on the varieties planted. York Imperial and Yellow Transparent, especially, will bear abundantly when they are from four to six years old. Surely that is soon enough.

APPLES

May we take it for granted that you are thinking of planting Apple trees, and that you want them to return to you the greatest cash profit in the shortest time? If you are planting for experimental purposes, or if you intend the fruit trees to take the place of ornamental trees on your home grounds, then what follows will not apply to you. But ninety out of every hundred readers of this little catalogue want their plantings to be a success financially—to produce paying crops early.

We are fruit-growers, just as you are now or plan to be soon. We have orchards and are planting new ones. And they must be made to pay. Last fall we paused, took a square look at our profits, and asked them where they came from. The answer surprised us, and we asked a great many other growers in the East where their profits were coming from. Here is what we found to be true as a general rule. **More than half of the money now made from Apples comes from no more than three or four varieties.**



Another view of the Tonoloway Orchard, Hancock, Md. Kieffer Pear trees from Harrison's Nurseries.

APPLES, continued

This holds true in New England and New York, Pensylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and West Virginia. The Apples that are bringing in the cash are York Imperial, Baldwin, Yellow Transparent and Stayman's. York is at present the biggest money-maker south of central Pennsylvania, and Baldwin the greatest moneymaker north of central Pennsylvania. Yellow Transparent succeeds equally well both north and south; it is the early Apple that always is profitable.

Just to bring the idea home to you plainly we will tell you this: Waynesboro, Pa., and neighboring stations probably shipped more than five hundred cars of Apples last fall; Martinsburg, West Virginia, two thousand; Winchester, Virginia, two thousand; Waynesboro, Virginia, five hundred, and Crozet, Virginia, six hundred. These are representative sections—five out of half a hundred that could be named off-hand. The shipments from all totaled almost six thousand cars of Apples. We are entirely safe in saying that four thousand of these cars were York Imperials.

If we would take five northern towns, we would find Baldwin Apples leading in about the same proportion. Because Yellow Transparent ripens early, and is sold mostly in the local markets, or shipped in hampers in iced cars or boats, figures on total production are not obtainable, but we have learned that the money which it brings in is not far below the revenue produced by either of the three winter varieties. Of course there are other good sorts, which we shall name presently, but not nearly so many trees of them have been planted as of the four kinds named. If you plant these four kinds, you are certain of large yields and well-established markets. You need do no pioneering.

York Imperial bears when very young. We often get a bushel from each tree when they are four years old. They will begin to bear at three years. We always expect each tree to produce a barrel of fruit in the fifth or sixth year. Baldwin does not bear quite so soon, but is only about one year behind the York Imperial. These statements regarding the bearing age of trees are made with the understanding that the orchard is given good treatment. While both of these two varieties are known as biennial bearers—that is, bearing a worth-while crop every two years—proper pruning and thinning will make them bear heavily every season. Yellow Transparent bears earlier and more abundantly than the others. It will give you a bushel to a tree the fourth year if you care for it properly.

One-year trees are best. They will be as big in five seasons as two- or three-year trees planted at the same time, and will bear as early. They may be headed as they should be, and finally, they usually cost you less.

Apple orchard interplanted with Peach trees at Berlin. Three years old last summer.

APPLES, continued

In short, most orchardists have ceased to buy trees older than one year, even when the young trees cost more.

Two-year Budded Apple Trees, all standard kinds:

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.	$0 50	$4 00	$35 00	$300 00
5 to 6 ft.	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
1 to 2 ft.	16	1 50	12 00	100 00

One-year Budded Apple Trees, all standard kinds:

	Each	10	100	1,000
5 to 6 ft.	$0 40	$3 50	$30 00	$250 00
4 to 5 ft.	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
1 to 2 ft.	16	1 50	12 00	100 00

York Imperial. A good keeper, which has the advantage of mellowing in time for use soon after picking if it is not stored. Can be kept until the new crop comes. Medium-sized, round, irregular in shape; greenish yellow overlaid with bright red stripes; crisp and juicy. Unusually heavy bearer. York Imperial trees have not missed a crop in many years. We know growers who have had twenty-eight consecutive crops. Thrives everywhere—eastern, central and western growers find it equally well adapted to their conditions. Often exported and sold for high prices. Well known in English and German markets.

Baldwin. A good late keeper when grown in the North. Standard in the section from New England to West Virginia. Fruit large, round, splendid red all over; rich subacid; splendid shipper. Well established in the markets, and desirable in every way. Quick and large grower; yields big crops. We recommend it highly for northern Pennsylvania, New York, all of New England and similar country. Good care will make Baldwin trees bear heavily when they are six years old. We have fine Baldwin trees.

Yellow Transparent. Ripens in early summer. Medium to large; cream and yellow; tender, juicy, of fine flavor, subacid; fragrant. Trees very young bearers and yield big crops every year; hardy, upright growers, thrive in thin soil, such as hillsides and upland. We consider it a splendid Apple. One of the few kinds that grow and bear as well North as South. Will stand Canadian winters as well as Georgia summers.

Spring of 1912 1,100 of Harrison's Apple and Peach trees were planted in the Anwyll Orchard, near Harrisburg, Pa., and 1,097 of them grew as you see.

Stayman's Winesap. The name usually is shortened to Stayman. A variety of great merit, which was first planted in commercial orchards of the East ten or fifteen years ago, and which has proved of the greatest merit. It is going to be one of our best varieties. The Apples are medium to large, but usually a little longer than round, and dull dark red, sometimes with green or yellow stripes, very juicy all winter, never mealy, of the finest flavor and texture of flesh. The tree is a quick and large grower, and thrives on dry soils such as stony hillsides. It bears young, often producing a half-bushel to a tree when four years old, and five bushels to the tree when six years old. Bears uniformly heavy every year. Plant part of your orchard in Stayman trees.

Alphabetical List of Apples

Albemarle Pippin (Yellow Newtown). Winter.
Apple of Commerce.
Alexander. Summer.
American Golden Russet. Fall.
BALDWIN. Winter.
BEN DAVIS. July to August.
Benoni. Summer.
Bismarck. Fall.
Bellflower. Fall.
Carolina Red June. Early summer.
Carthouse. Fall.
Christmas Sweet. Fall.
Coffelt Beauty. Fall.
Cooper's Market. Winter.
Dominie. Winter.
DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Summer.
Delicious. December to May.
Early Colton. Summer.
EARLY HARVEST. Summer.
Early Melon. Summer.
Early Strawberry.
Ensee. Winter.
FALLAWATER. Fall.
FOURTH OF JULY. Early summer.
Fanny. Winter.
Flora Belle.
GANO. Winter.
Golden Sweet. Fall.
GRAVENSTEIN. Late fall.
GRIMES' GOLDEN. Sept. to Jan.
HUBBARDSTON'S NONSUCH. Winter.
Ingram. Winter.
JONATHAN. Oct. to Feb.
Jeffries.
KING. Late-keeper.
KING DAVID. Winter.
Kinnard's Choice. Fall.
Lankford. Fall.
Late Raspberry.
Lawver. Fall.
Limbertwig. Fall.
Longfield. Fall.
Maiden's Blush. Fall.
MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (Paragon). Winter.
Mann. Winter.
Missouri Pippin. Winter.
Myrick. Fall.
McIntosh. Winter.
NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Winter.

The Anwyll Orchard in November, 1912, showing growth made the first season. Watch later catalogues for more pictures each season.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF APPLES, continued

Northern Spy. Winter.
NERO. October to February.
Pewaukee. Winter.
Paradise Winter Sweet. Winter.
Porter.
Payne Late Keeper.
Rambo. Fall.
Rawle's Janet. Winter.
Rhode Island Greening. Winter.
Rolfe. Winter.
Roman Stem. Fall.
RED ASTRACHAN. Summer.
Rome Beauty. January to May.
Salome. Winter.
SENATOR. Winter.
Scott's Winter. Winter.
Smith's Cider. Winter.
Smokehouse. Fall.
Springdale. Winter.
Strawberry (Chenango). Summer.
Sutton Beauty. Fall.
Sweet Bough. Fall.
Spitzenburg. November to April.
STAYMAN'S WINESAP. November to May.
STARK. January to April.
Townsend. Fall.
Talman's Sweet. Winter.
Virginia Beauty. Winter.
Walbridge. Winter.
Williams Early Red. Summer.
Wolf River. Winter.
WINTER BANANA. Winter.
WINESAP. October to April.
Wagener. December to May.
WEALTHY. Sept. to Dec.
YORK IMPERIAL. Winter.
YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Summer.

CRAB APPLES

Golden Beauty.
Hyslop.
Martha.
Transcendent.

Prices the same as for other Apple trees

PEACH

For many years the list of Peaches in nursery catalogues has been burdened with worthless varieties. This year we have declared war on a whole lot of them, and you will find the list following to be composed of pretty good ones throughout. For your further convenience we have here made a list of three select varieties suitable for all conditions. Unless there is something peculiar about your situation or about your requirements, you would better stick to varieties named, because they are sure to be profitable if you give them proper care.

And when you want to make the most money, we suggest that you plant just these varieties—Ray, Elberta and Belle of Georgia. When we found that York Imperial, Baldwin, Stayman and Yellow Transparent were

Harrison Peach trees in orchard of Jay Allis, Medina, N. Y., twenty-four acres, four years old, yielded 40,000 baskets of fruit in 1912.

making the bulk of the money in apple orchards, we took a look at Peach orchards, and we found almost the same situation there. While all the varieties of Peaches in our big general list are exceedingly valuable, and are planted very largely everywhere, yet one-half of the Peach profits made in the East come from Ray, Elberta and Belle of Georgia. This is true in the North and in the South, along the coast and in the mountains. These three varieties thrive almost anywhere, they bear heavily, beginning at an early age, the fruit stands handling and shipping well, and has an established market. Therefore we say, plant Ray, Elberta and Belle of Georgia, and you will get greater profit than more mixed plantings could give you. If you have but two or three varieties, your entire harvest will come within a short time, and you can ship and sell by the carload—the way that always pays the best.

We strongly recommend the use of Peach trees as fillers in apple orchards, if you want to grow Peaches and if the land suits. Some say that it is not a good thing, because the cultivating and spraying for the two kinds of fruit are different; but we have planted thousands of Peach trees as fillers in apple orchards, and we know positively that you can make money more quickly and make more of it by adopting this plan. We believe you are planting to make your orchard business a financial success, and we are advising you in the best way we know how after years of experience. If you plant a Peach orchard and intend to grow Peaches as your main crop, instead of apples or pears, we suggest that you plant apple trees 30 to 50 feet apart among the Peach trees. A Peach orchard seldom is profitable after it is fifteen years old. If you plant apple trees, you can cut out the Peach trees when they begin to fail and have a first-class apple orchard, which will have cost you practically nothing. It is just such things as this that make some orchards great successes.

The most successful growers have found that they should plant a new Peach orchard about every fourth year—or not more than every seventh year at the most. Each time fresh ground ought to be selected. Peach trees from three to eight years old are the ones that are most profitable, and you should always have an orchard of that age on which to put your best efforts. Three or four acres of such Peach orchard should give as much as five hundred dollars an acre clear profit, if you care for it properly. Younger trees and older trees, or those not cared for right, will not do so well, and if you attempt to maintain your income from them you will be disappointed. It always is advisable to grow crops between the trees for the first two years, and usually it is advisable the third and fourth years.

A Harrison Peach orchard—one of the many fine orchards in West Virginia that are planted with Harrison's trees.

The Greatest Money-Makers of all Peaches

Ray, Elberta and Belle of Georgia are sure profit-getters wherever they are planted. They have the bearing habit, the quality and the established markets. You will make no mistake in planting them.

Ray. Ripens here from the 10th to the 25th of August. Fruit white, with a good-sized and most attractive red blush of delicate shade. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone; firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender and keeps well. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance even after much handling. Trees exceedingly strong growers, shapely and symmetrical. Old Peach orchardists would be surprised to see how quickly the trees attain good size. A regular bearer of big crops. Beyond a doubt, Ray is in a class by itself over a very large range of territory and conditions. It has been tested thoroughly. We have thousands of bearing trees in our own orchards here in Berlin and elsewhere in Maryland and West Virginia, and our experience with these trees makes us all the more certain of our position in recommending it.

The prices of Ray:	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft	$0 40	$4 00	$18 00	$160 00
5 to 6 ft	30	3 00	14 00	120 00
4 to 5 ft	24	2 40	12 00	110 00
3 to 4 ft	20	2 00	11 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft	16	1 50	9 00	80 00
1 to 2 ft	14	1 25	8 00	60 00

Elberta. Ripens middle of August. The old reliable. More Elberta Peaches are planted and more money has been made from them than from any other Peach. Large to extra large; golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red; firm, juicy, sweet; vigorous, sturdy, hardy. Thrives in widely differing localities. Freestone.

Belle of Georgia. Ripens during the first half of August. Fruit is very large and showy, white with a light red cheek; white flesh, firm, delicious. Fine to look at, fine to handle and fine to eat. Tree is an excellent grower. It has a persistent habit of bearing every year, even in the off years for other kinds. We recommend Belle of Georgia.

Prices of standard varieties, except Ray:	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 ft	$0 35	$3 00	$16 00	$110 00
5 to 7 ft	30	2 50	14 00	100 00
5 to 6 ft	25	2 00	12 00	90 00
4 to 5 ft	20	1 75	11 00	80 00
3 to 4 ft	15	1 25	10 00	70 00
2 to 3 ft	12	1 00	9 00	60 00
1 to 2 ft	10	90	8 00	50 00

In one of our Kieffer Pear orchards at Berlin. 1,200 of these trees usually produce about ten carloads of fruit in a season.

Alphabetical List of Peaches

Admiral Dewey. June 25 to July 4.
Alexander. June 25 to July 4.
Arkansas Beauty. July 12 to 28.
BELLE OF GEORGIA. Aug. 25.
BILYEU'S LATE OCTOBER. Sept. 25 to Oct. 15.
Bray's Rare Ripe. Aug. 25 to Sept. 1.
Crawford's Early. July 28 to Aug. 10.
CORNELIA. July 12 to 26.
Chair's Choice. Aug. 25.
Chinese Cling. Aug. 1.
Crosby. Sept. 1 to 10.
ELBERTA. Aug. 25.
EDGEMONT BEAUTY. Sept. 1 to 10.
ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Sept. 1 to 10.
Fox Seedling. Sept. 1.
FRANCIS. Aug. 25 to Sept. 1.
FORD'S LATE WHITE. Sept. 10 to 25.
GEARY'S HOLD-ON. Sept. 20.
Globe. Aug. 24.
Gold Drop. Aug. 24.
HILEY'S EARLY BELL. June 25 to July 4.
Harrison Cling. Sept. 10 to 25.
IRON MOUNTAIN. July 28 to Aug. 10.
Jackson Cling. Aug. 10 to 25.
KALAMAZOO. Aug. 10 to 25.
KLONDYKE. Sept. 10 to 25.
Krummel's October. Sept. 10 to 25.
Levy's Late. Sept. 10 to 25.
MOORE'S FAVORITE. Aug. 10.
MAMIE ROSS. July 25.
MAYFLOWER. June 25 to July 4.
Matthew's Beauty. Aug. 10 to 25.
Marshall. Aug. 24.
Niagara. Aug. 25 to Sept. 1.
OLDMIXON FREE. Aug. 20.
Picketts' Late. Sept. 1 to 10.
Prize. Sept. 1 to 10.
REEVES' FAVORITE. Aug. 10.
RAY. Aug. 10.
STUMP. Aug. 28.
SLAPPY. July 12 to 28.
Salway. Sept. 10 to 25.
Sunrise Cling. Sept. 10 to 25.
Stinson's October. Sept. 25 to Oct. 15.
Thurber. Aug. 15.
Waddell. July 25.
WILKINS' CLING. Sept. 10 to 25.
Willett. Sept. 10 to 25.
Walker's Free. Sept. 1.
WONDERFUL. Aug. 19.

PEAR

With Pears we have the same conditions as with apples and peaches. Most of the money is made from a very few kinds. Indeed, Kieffer Pear has a monopoly of the number of trees in orchards. In Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where most large Pear orchards are, you can find hundreds of acres of Kieffers, with just enough trees of other kinds to secure pollination.

In planting Pears, and especially Kieffers, the one-year-tree rule should be ignored. Plant two- or three-year stock that has been trimmed right in the nursery. The big two-year Kieffer trees will bear sooner than younger ones, and bear more fruit, simply because they have more bearing wood. For descriptions of other kinds than Kieffer see our main catalogue.

Kieffer Pear trees in Tonoloway Orchards, Hancock, Md., along the driveways—all from Harrison's Nurseries.

PEARS, continued

Kieffer. Large to very large; skin yellow with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; good quality. It is unfortunate that the merits of this Pear have become underestimated because of the haste in which it has been hurried to market in an immature condition by some growers and often before it has attained the proper size. When allowed to hang upon the trees until in October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. Combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. Large fruit-growers are planting whole orchards of it. Should be thinned. Ninety per cent Kieffer and ten per cent Le Conte or Garber trees should be the arrangement in every orchard, to secure the pollination necessary for producing large crops from Kieffer. Plant the Kieffer orchard and leave spaces for the other trees to be planted as pollenizers. Le Conte or Garber trees grow fast and bloom profusely at a very early age.

Prices of Kieffer Pears:	Each	10	100	1,000
7 to 8 ft., 3 years	$0 40	$3 50	$25 00	$225 00
6 to 7 ft., 2 years	35	3 00	20 00	175 00
5 to 6 ft., 1 and 2 years	30	2 50	15 00	140 00
4 to 5 ft., 1 and 2 years	25	2 00	12 00	110 00
3 to 4 ft., 1 and 2 years	20	1 50	8 00	75 00
2 to 3 ft., 1 and 2 years	15	1 00	7 00	60 00

SUMMER.—Clapp's Favorite.

AUTUMN.—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Garber, Le Conte, Sheldon.

WINTER—Kieffer.

Prices of standard Pears, except Kieffer:	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft	$0 50	$4 00	$35 00	$300 00
5 to 6 ft	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
4 to 5 ft	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
3 to 4 ft	30	2 50	20 00	150 00

DWARF PEARS

Bartlett, Duchess, Seckel, Flemish Beauty.	Each	10	100
4 to 5 ft	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
3 to 4 ft	20	1 50	12 00
2 to 3 ft	15	1 25	10 00

QUINCE

Champion. Three to 4 feet, 40 cents each, $3.50 for 10, $30 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each, $4 for 10, $32 per 100.

Pears and Apples in Tonoloway Orchards, Hancock, Md. Notice the orchard extends way in the distance. All Harrison trees.

CHERRY

The market for Cherries has improved greatly during the past few years. Growers who pick their fruit when it is properly ripened and deliver it to any city market, get good prices. Five acres is a nice block of Cherry trees to have. And this amount of fruit should easily be good for a thousand dollars a year clear profit.

Prices of all Cherries:	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft	$0 35	$3 00	$25 00	$225 00
5 to 6 ft	30	2 50	20 00	175 00
4 to 5 ft	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
3 to 4 ft	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft	15	1 25	10 00	75 00

Early Richmond. Fruit light red, medium sized, very sour. Tree thrifty, hardy and healthy; at home all over the country. Begins to bear at an early age and yields a crop every year. Early Richmond is a very fair commercial variety. It is widely known, widely planted, has an established market, and usually produces a good crop to supply this market.

General List of Cherries

SWEET.—Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Napoleon, Yellow Spanish.

SOUR.—Baldwin, Early Richmond, Late Duke, Montmorency, Olivet, Wragg.

PLUMS

Burbank. Fruit large and showy, a beautiful amber with cherry cheek; flesh light yellow, tender, juicy, highly perfumed. July.

Red June. Fruit medium to large, deep vermilion; flesh light yellow, subacid. Tree very hardy and productive. August.

Prices of all Plums:	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft	$0 35	$3 50	$25 00	$225 00
5 to 6 ft	30	3 00	20 00	175 00
4 to 5 ft	25	2 50	15 00	125 00
3 to 4 ft	20	2 00	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 ft	20	1 50	8 00	75 00

***APRICOTS,* Russian and Superb.** Three to 5 feet, 30 cents each, $1 for 4, $20 per 100.

***MULBERRY,* Russian.** Seven to 8 feet, 50 cents each, $4.50 for 10, $30 per 100.

Early Richmond Cherry trees, four years old, in Tonoloway Orchards, Hancock, Md., from Harrison's Nurseries.

GRAPES

We grow very fine vines here on account of our loose, rich soil, and warm, long growing season. Our one- and two-year vines are twice as big as most of the vines grown inland.

The two leading varieties are described fully. These are the ones most largely planted in the sections of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan where there are thousands of acres of vines. You will make no mistake in planting them.

The Two Leading Sorts

Concord. From sheer merit Concord has become the most popular Grape in the United States. Taking the country as a whole, more Concords are now in bearing than of any other variety. No other ever succeeds over such a wide area or in so many different soils. It is the standard by which others are judged—the standby in Grapes. New varieties may come, but they have to work hard to reach the Concord standard for market purposes. Matures early, keeps well, ships well and sells well. Bunches big, berries juicy, sweet and delicious. Concord overcomes local Grape troubles and is safe to plant.

Moore's Early. Ripens a little before Concord. Berries large and fine; very black; bunches medium size, held together firmly; flesh pulpy, better than medium quality; flavor needs no apology anywhere. Stands handling and shipping well, and has an established reputation on all markets. Vines healthy and hardy, thrive in almost any soil or climate where Grapes will grow at all. Valuable market variety and for commercial planting perhaps leaves very little to be desired.

2-year vines, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000; 1-year vines, $5 per 1,000 less

ASPARAGUS

We grow much Asparagus between trees in a Ray peach orchard. Its cultivation meets the need of the peaches, and the asparagus never has made any apparent difference in the growth of the trees.

Donald's Elmira **Barr's Mammoth** **Palmetto**
Giant Argenteuil **Conover's Colossal**

2-year roots, 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, $4 per 1,000; 1-year roots, $3 per 1,000

A crate of fine Strawberries is worth about $3. It can be grown on a space 10 feet square.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry division of Harrison's Nurseries is made less prominent by the immense acreage of trees that are grown here; but you must not forget that if we grew nothing except Strawberry plants, we still would have a big nursery. This year we have about fifteen million plants of all kinds, growing on one hundred and more acres. These are our plant-fields alone; we also have large fruiting fields, from which we sell enormous quantities of berries.

Do not forget that Eastern Shore Strawberry plants get their great superiority from four things: First, the soil is loose sandy or clay loam, which does not pack and which allows roots to penetrate to a great depth and develop wonderfully. All the roots, even those as fine as threads, come up when the plants are pulled, instead of breaking off as they do when grown in harsher soils. Second, the salt air from the ocean cleans the foliage and stems of insects and fungi, invigorates and stimulates and toughens them greatly. Third, the average heat over this section is higher than elsewhere, which makes the plants grow faster. And, fourth, the growing season is longer, which, together with the fast growth, makes plants twice as large in root and crown as those that grow in less favorable sections.

A List of Select Varieties

Klondike. (Per.) Berries uniform, shapely, dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy, handsome; sell quickly. Plants make remarkable growth, are tall and compact; stalks strong; leaves light green; make abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect, but do not fully fertilize themselves, and need other sorts near.

Parsons. (Per.) Very popular. Berries begin to ripen at midseason and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy, and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts.

Gandy. (Per.) With the exception of Millionaire, Gandy is the latest of all Strawberries. Not only does it bring the very highest prices but it yields tremendous crops. Berries bright red and smooth; foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a day or two after they are ripe. Plant is a perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. The heaviest crops and most perfect fruit will grown on heavy, rich bottom land.

This is the kind of orchard that every home in the United States ought to have—Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries and Strawberries.

STRAWBERRIES, continued

Duncan. (Imp.) Medium to large; brilliant red, with very firm flesh, subacid flavor and excellent appearance. It has great merit.

Haverland. (Imp.) A medium-early variety of fine appearance. Berries medium to large; rich bright red; long and pointed and very tempting in appearance. Dark, long leaves; lots of strong runners formed; crops are nearly always large. One of the most valuable for commercial planting. Should be well pollenized by other kinds growing near.

Bubach. (Imp.) Large size and handsome color are its valuable characteristics. Berries thick, meaty, fine-grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns, with very short stems.

General List of Varieties

All prices f. o. b. Berlin, Md.

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000	5,000
Aroma	$0 20	$0 35	$0 50	$0 75	$1 25	$2 00	$3 50	$15 00
Bubach	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Brandywine	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Chesapeake	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
Chipman	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Climax	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Crescent	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Duncan	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Ekey	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Excelsior	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Fairdale Giant	20	35	50	75	1 25	2 00	3 50	15 00
Fendall	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	6 00	25 00
Gandy	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Haverland	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Klondike	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Lady Thompson	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Michel's Early	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Missionary	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Nick Ohmer	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Norwood	25	40	60	1 00	1 75	3 00	5 00	20 00
Parson's Beauty	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Sample	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	14 50
Sen. Dunlap	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Superior	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Tennessee	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75
Three W's	25	40	60	90	1 50	2 25	4 00	17 50
Warfield	20	30	40	60	1 00	1 60	3 00	13 75

A Norway Spruce windbreak protecting a young orchard.

Evergreen Windbreaks for Orchards

When you buy trees from us we want you to succeed with them. One of the things that will help you make a financial success of your orchard is to plant an evergreen windbreak when you plant your fruit trees.

A windbreak protects and benefits an orchard in four different ways. In the winter it prevents winter-killing of trees and buds by sheltering the orchard from the worst cold. It prevents killing of blossoms by late frosts. Many an unprotected orchard is so located that spring frosts destroy two crops out of every three, and a properly placed windbreak would be almost sure to prevent nearly all this damage.

In late spring and summer a windbreak checks the flow of drying winds over the ground in the orchard, and so saves the moisture so vital to the development of the big crops and large, fine fruit. The greatest benefit of all comes in the summer and fall. Then the trees are loaded with fruit, and a storm just before picking time means the destruction of the crop in an unprotected orchard. An evergreen windbreak will prevent three-fourths of this damage, and be worth hundreds of dollars to one orchard.

Norway Spruce grows fast, gets thick and large. Plant trees from 1 to 3 feet high in two rows about 4 feet apart, 3 feet apart in the row; or set them in three rows. Plant by plowing a strip 6 feet wide about a foot deep and set trees 10 feet apart in the row. Mulch the entire surface with hay or buckwheat hulls within an hour after you plant the trees.

Prices of Norway Spruce:	Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 in.	$0 20	$1 75	$15 00	$125 00
18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	17 50	150 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	2 25	20 00	175 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	2 75	25 00	225 00
4 to 5 ft.	50	4 50	35 00	300 00

For prices on larger trees, see our general catalogue

California Privet

	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 in.	$0 30	$1 50	$10 00
1 to 1½ ft.	40	2 00	15 00
1½ to 2 ft.	50	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 ft.	60	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	6 00	55 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	8 00	75 00
7 to 8 ft.	1 75	11 00	100 00

Our Complete Line of Ornamentals

Our complete price-list of all Ornamentals will be sent on request.

"How to Grow and Market Fruit"

This is our complete, 150-page guidebook for fruit-growers. No one need make any serious mistakes, or fail to get big crops of fruit and bigger profits, if he will study this book and put its suggestions into practice. It is up-to-date, reliable, plain and practical.

How to prepare land, select trees and varieties, how to plant, fertilize, prune, spray, thin, pick, pack, and sell—to be brief, it goes into orcharding thoroughly. But get the book itself.

Ninety pictures, well printed, strong covers; price 50 cents. We will send a copy free with a $5 order for any kind of stock, or, if you buy the book now, we will rebate the 50 cents when you send us a $5 order. This book should be worth at least $10 to you.

"The How and Why of Shade Trees and Evergreens"

Sixty-four pages of pictures of attractive country and town plantings diagrams of good arrangements, suggestions about trees and their uses, and plain descriptions that will enable you to know the varieties when you see them, and to choose wisely for your place. A handsome and expensive book that is well worth your having. Sent free to those who expect to plant. Ask for it if interested.

Get Our Catalogue—Revised to Date

Our complete general catalogue is filled with valuable data for fruit-growers and planters. In it we give true and clear descriptions of all the varieties, so you may judge correctly what few kinds are best for your location. There also are planting tables, and dozens of suggestions worth dollars to those who buy and plant trees. Copy free—write for one if interested.

Why Not Buy an Eastern Shore Farm?

You will find this to be one of the best sections in America for fruit-growing, general farming and stock-raising, because of our deep, fertile, clean, easily worked soil, our long growing season, and our nearness to markets. You can sell all you raise for highest market rates at the railroad station nearest your farm. If interested, write for folder and ask questions.

Come to Berlin

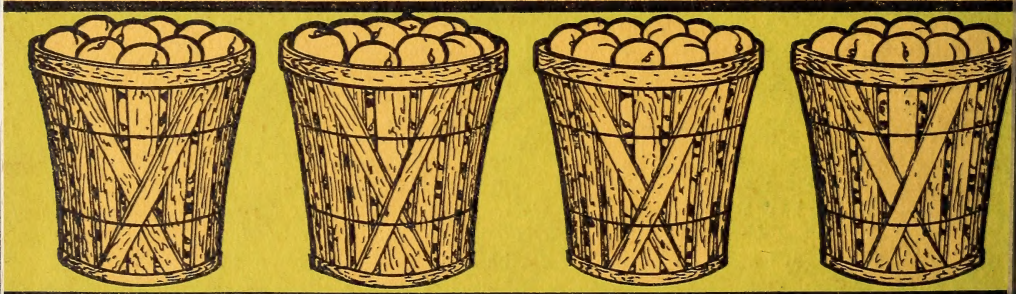
Anyone who is going to plant trees should come here for a day or two at least. We can prove to you that we grow the best trees that are produced today, and that will benefit you. We also can show you how you may make your orchard pay. Ocean City is only seven miles from Berlin. To show our good will, we will pay your hotel bill during your stay in our town.

HARRISON'S NURSERIES

Berlin, Maryland

The McFarland Publicity Service, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Trees That Grow The Fruit That Sells



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BERLIN, MD.